

## TERROR IS NOT OVER.

### Martinique Survivors in Danger of Starving.

#### WHOLE DISTRICTS SUBMERGED.

#### Refugees Flocking to Fort de France, Where Food Is Scarce.

**New Craters Opened in the Northern Part of the Island, Rivers Overflowing Their Banks and Thousands Are Driven From Their Homes—Need of Prompt Relief Made Plain—Work of Exploring the Ruins of St. Pierre and of Cremating the Many Dead Is Difficult.**

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
From THE SUN Correspondent at Fort de France, FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, May 12.—This city is already filled with thousands of refugees from the north end of the island and more are constantly coming in. The terror has now taken a new form. There is imminent danger of starvation before help can get here.

**NEED OF FOOD SOON AT FORT DE FRANCE.**  
The victims of the awful disaster who have escaped with their lives and even without injury are dazed and helpless as children. They are absolutely destitute of everything save the few garments on their backs.

The food supply is so small that with the utmost caution it cannot last long among those who are here already, to say nothing of those who are still to come.

**CROWDING INTO THE TOWN.**  
From all points stragglers are making their way here. All the relief expeditions that are constantly going out bring here all whom they rescue.

The French cruiser *Suehet* has already landed here practically all the inhabitants of Le Precheur, the village of nearly 4,000 inhabitants near St. Pierre which escaped destruction. In addition to these there are those at Morne Rouge, something like six hundred in all.

**RUINED AREA EXTENSIVE.**  
All the district for miles about St. Pierre is a desolate waste. Even the whole appearance of the country has been transformed. Where there were hills there are now deep crevasses, and where there were cultivated valleys there are hills.

It is not believed that there are any persons left alive in the northern part of the island. Those who have not perished have fled either to this place or elsewhere along the south coast. How many were lost in endeavors to escape in small boats to other islands will never be known.

All that is certain is that many did take to the water in this way and of these but very few have been heard from. There has been a heavy sea running in which a small boat could live only by a miracle.

**CLOUD OF SMOKE STILL HOVERS OVER THE SCENE.**  
Over St. Pierre and all the country for miles around there is still, even in the middle of the day, a darkness from the great black canopy of smoke that continues to rise from Mont Pelée and spread out over the sky to the horizon.

At considerable distances from where the big souffriere of the volcano was new craters have broken out.

To add to the devastation the rivers which took their rise from the vicinity of Pelée have overflowed their banks on the north side of the island and wide areas of country are under water.

**SICKENING CONDITIONS IN THE RUINED CITY.**  
The work of exploring the ruins of St. Pierre is carried on with the utmost difficulty. There is a constant shower of cinders and ashes from the mountain.

In addition there is the sickening odor that arises from the great heaps of dead which are exposed in all directions or are mingled with the heaps of ruins.

Thousands are buried so deep under great mounds of mud, lava and cinders that they will not be unearthed for months even under favorable conditions. These are noxious, but among the thousands exposed or partially exposed decomposition has advanced with horrible rapidity.

Working in the terrible heat, in the foul atmosphere and in the general horror and danger of the surroundings, tries the nerve and physical endurance to the utmost. The stomach itself is so awful that it penetrates far out to sea.

**FOOD SUPPLY FAR TOO SMALL, EVEN NOW.**  
Food is coming in here from Guadeloupe, but the whole amount that can be spared from there, from St. Lucia and other nearby islands is even now inadequate to the needs of the thousands of half-starved men, women and children who are already here. That many must die of starvation seems now inevitable.

Added to this there is the danger of the outbreak of an epidemic. The heat is intense and the unhealthy season is right at hand. With all that the people of the island have already endured it is feared that new horrors are ahead for them.

Districts south of St. de France and back of the town are crowded with people who even now must be on the verge of starvation. Unless help comes to them soon they must die. The entire interior is already almost stripped bare of food.

Those who have been engaged in the work of relief are almost worn out with

fatigue and the ordeals they have been through. It is hoped that the arrival of men-of-war will give them relief.

**50,000 NOW NEED FOOD.**  
All told it is estimated that there are now 50,000 people on the island who are without shelter and suffering from food.

All estimates as to the total loss of life up to the present are pure speculation, although the most conservative agree that it will reach fully 30,000.

They are gone and are part of the horrors that are behind us. It is the thought of the thousands that may be added to this number from the horrors yet to come that is now uppermost.

**STORIES OF SURVIVORS.**  
Some of the rescued members of the crew of the wrecked British steamer *Roraima* have recovered sufficiently to give descriptions of what occurred in the harbor of St. Pierre on the morning of Thursday the steamer arrived there about 6 o'clock in the morning, and several passengers were on the deck when the terrible eruption came. Among them were some women, who were lost.

Evans and Norris, members of the crew, rushed below when the hail of lava and ashes fell, and were not badly burned. When they returned to the deck they and other members of the crew who had escaped the first missiles of death, set to work to fight the fire on the ship and to build rafts on which to escape. The steamer was then in a sinking condition. Before she went down the French warship *Suehet* came along and took off the living.

Capt. Muggah, the survivors say, was on the bridge when the eruption came, and he was terribly burned.

His injuries crazed him and he tried to jump overboard while tearing at his clothing which was burning.

Other men, less seriously burned, tried to prevent him, but he finally broke away and jumped into the bay. He kept afloat for a few minutes but then sank.

Other survivors tell the same story. Some of them who were below decks when the first shower of lava fell and others who, though on deck, by some miracle escaped the first death-dealing mass, are in the hospital and most of them will recover. One or two are so badly injured that they cannot recover.

**ST. PIERRE'S SCENE OF HORROR.**  
Bodies lying all about the streets and the ruin is complete.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
PARIS, May 12.—Details of the destruction of St. Pierre and the condition found by the first searchers in the ruined city are beginning to arrive here.

[Most of the following details were printed exclusively in THE SUN yesterday morning in the story from its correspondent at Fort de France.]

**HOW THE DESTROYED CITY LOOKS.**  
The correspondent of the *Petit Parisien* at Fort de France says that the quays near the anchorage at St. Pierre are covered with heaps of merchandise, which are still intact.

All the trees in the vicinity of the city were levelled with the ground, and the few that escaped burning all lie with their heads to the south.

The stones on which the lighthouse stood were torn asunder and thrown for a great distance.

Injured survivors of neighboring districts declare that they saw no flame, only burning cinders.

The centre of the town, which is ten miles from Mont Pelée, has been converted into a rocky plain. Otherwise, the houses are intact.

**TERROR IN THE FACES OF THE DEAD.**  
All the inhabitants died from asphyxiation in the exact positions in which the cataclysm surprised them. The hands of the dead were clenched and anguish was written on their faces.

It is estimated that 30,000 persons perished in St. Pierre. Most of the victims are buried under cinders to the depth of several yards.

**ANOTHER DESCRIPTION OF THE RUINS.**  
Another despatch says the steamer *Pulia* went from Fort de France to St. Pierre taking those who were appointed by the Government to distribute help among the refugees from St. Pierre, who had sought refuge at Carbet. On the voyage she met tugs towing lighters filled with refugees.

It was difficult to land at St. Pierre, the heat on shore being overpowering. The hospital crier was found intact. It had stopped at 7:30. Not a living thing was seen, not could a drop of water be found.

The darkness caused by the clouds of ashes and the incessant rumblings of the earth added to the horror of the scene.

All that remains of the Government offices are the metal gates. Traces can be seen of the sites that were occupied by the Customs House and numerous large stores at that vicinity.

Bodies were found lying in all sorts of attitudes. All the victims were completely nude, and the features of many of them were peaceful. In one spot the bodies of nine children, locked in each others' arms, were found.

The vaults of the Bank of Martinique were found intact. Securities and specie to the value of 2,000,000 marks were sent to Fort de France.

**MANY DISTRICTS SUBMERGED.**  
Martinique survivors driven from their homes across the bay.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
London, May 12.—The British Administrator of Dominica, Mr. H. Hesketh Bell, outlines the Colonial Office under today's date as follows:

"The Martinique catastrophe is a very serious one."

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terrible than at first reported. Refugees who arrived this morning from the north end of the island state that new craters are opening in many directions.

"The rivers are overflowing their banks, and large areas on the north side of the island are submerged."

"Other districts are crowded with survivors. Almost total darkness continues."

"I do not believe that Guadeloupe will be able adequately to relieve the stupendous distress."

The Royal Mail Steamship Company has received a cable despatch from Barbadoes stating that the property of the company and the fleet were not injured by the volcano.

No information has been received by the British Bible Society as to whether Mr. and Mrs. Poler are among the victims at St. Pierre.

**THIS VILLAGE ESCAPED.**  
French Warship Takes 4,000 Survivors of Precheur to Fort de France.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
PARIS, May 12.—M. Lanesan, Minister of Marine, has received the following message from Commander Calvé of the French warship *Suehet*:

"The *Suehet*, aided by the Danish cruiser *Valkyrien*, and the French cable company's steamer *Pouyer-Quertier*, has brought to Fort de France all the population of the village of Precheur."

The population of the village of Precheur was about 4,000.

**OFFICIALS WHO PERISHED.**  
M. Decrais, Minister of Colonies, announces to-night that among the victims at St. Pierre are ninety-eight French colonial officials, including Chief Magistrate Carrend, Commandant Gerbault and wife, and Curé Bertal.

Fifteen Sisters of Mercy are also among those lost. One priest and six teachers with their families left the town in time.

**RULERS ADD TO RELIEF FUND.**  
King and Kaiser Open Their Purses—Raising Money in Paris.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
PARIS, May 12.—President Loubet has placed 20,000 francs at the disposal of the committee which was formed to collect subscriptions for the sufferers at St. Pierre. The Council of Ministers has given 5,500 francs.

The American Chamber of Commerce has sent a note of sympathy to M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, on the disaster at Martinique. The Chamber has called a meeting of the American colony for Wednesday for the purpose of raising subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the distressed.

**Kaiser Contributes \$2,500.**  
BERLIN, May 12.—Emperor William has sent a despatch to President Loubet of France conveying his sympathy on account of the disaster in the French colony of Martinique. The Kaiser has also subscribed 10,000 marks (\$2,500) for the relief of the sufferers by the volcanic eruptions.

PARIS, May 12.—Emperor William wired the following message from Wiesbaden to President Loubet:

"I am profoundly moved by the terrible catastrophe that has struck St. Pierre, Martinique, resulting in a loss of life almost equal to Pompeii. I hasten to offer to France the expression of my most sincere sympathy. May the Almighty solace the hearts of those who are weeping over their irreparable losses. The German Ambassador at Paris will remit to you 10,000 marks for the afflicted."

President Loubet replied as follows: "I am touched by the sympathetic message your Majesty sends on France's affliction."

**KING EDWARD SENDS \$5,000.**  
LONDON, May 12.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Ripon, Liberal, formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressed the sympathy of the House with France at the disaster at Martinique.

King Edward has sent \$10,000 to the Paris committee that is collecting subscriptions for the distressed inhabitants of Martinique.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has sent the following message to Sir Robert Llewellyn, Governor of the Windward Islands:

"I am commanded by the King to express his deep regret at the calamity that has befallen St. Vincent and his sympathy for the sufferers and the bereaved."

The Colonial Office has received a message from the Secretary of the Colonies at Barbadoes announcing that he has gone with the relief expedition to Martinique on the Royal Mail steamship *Solent*. He is in charge of the expedition. Doctors and a superintending clerk will be left at Martinique, if it is found necessary.

**THE CHAIR'S SYMPATHY.**  
ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—The czar and the Empress have telegraphed President Loubet their sympathy over the Martinique disaster. The despatch says they share with M. Loubet a lively sympathy and feeling of grief at the catastrophe that France has suffered.

**SEA LEVEL LOWERED.**  
Cable Telegrams Describe an Effect of the Eruptions.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
St. Thomas, D. W. I., May 12.—The United States tug *Potomac* passed to Martinique from Porto Rico, passed Dominica to-day. The French cable ship *Pouyer-Quertier*, which is at work on repairs to the cable, reports that in some places near Martinique the cable was found 1,200 metres below the surface. Formerly the water was but 200 metres deep.

**EFFECT FELT AT JAMAICA.**  
Sulphur Springs Bath There Extremely Hot—Weather Sultry.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 12.—Disturbances caused by the volcanic eruptions to

the southeast of this island are being felt here.

The Sulphur Springs Bath has grown extremely hot. The weather is extremely sultry.

A report from Dominica states that the Boiling Lake in that island has disappeared, and the atmosphere is impregnated with sulphur gases.

**ENGINEER MORRIS ALIVE.**  
His Mother Much Relieved—Bad News for Others in Brooklyn.

The news of yesterday from Martinique brought a confirmation of the worst reports to three families of members of the crew of the ill-fated *Roraima* and hope and gladness to one family in Brooklyn.

The message was in a telegram to A. E. Outerbridge of the Quebec Steamship Company, to which the *Roraima* belonged. It was from R. H. Gordon & Co., the company's agents at Dominica, and was as follows:

"Chief officer and assistant purser taken by *Roraima* to Fort de France. Engineer Morris and names called yesterday. She was in hospital at Fort de France seriously injured. Muggah and Braun and all others are dead."

The relatives and friends of the crew were immediately notified of the contents of the cablegram. Mrs. Morris, mother of Engineer Morris, was greatly relieved. She was prostrated on Sunday because of the report that her son was among those lost.

James Adams, 25 years old, a waiter on the *Roraima*, who is among the dead, lived at 462 Eleventh street, with his married sister, Mrs. Frank Avery.

James McTeer, the engineer of the *Roraima*, was a resident of Newark. He lived with his young wife, whom he married only a year ago, at 809 Ridge street. Mrs. McTeer is overcome with grief.

**THE L. D. NORTON LOST?**  
The Barkentine Was Probably in St. Pierre Harbor on May 8.

It is now generally believed that the wooden barkentine L. D. Norton, 494 tons gross, which sailed from this port for St. Pierre, Martinique, on April 12, was in St. Pierre harbor at the time of the eruption, and was lost with all on board. The Norton sailed from Harport, Nova Scotia, where her principal owner, G. B. Lockhart, now lives. Her captain was L. D. Norton, and he was a part owner. Despatches from the West Indies have mentioned an American barkentine as among the vessels destroyed.

**TIDINGS ON BOATS SOON DUE.**  
The only vessels which were anywhere near Martinique within a day or so of the eruption and now about due at this port are the Frederick Henrik and the Fluminense, both of which are likely to arrive here to-day or to-morrow.

Of these the Fluminense was the closer to the scene of the disturbance, both as to time and place. She sailed from Barbadoes on the 6th of May, and on the 7th, while Pelée was in violent excitement, but still a day from the disastrous explosion, would most likely have been at no very great distance from Martinique.

Even at 7:30 on the morning of the 8th, when the great catastrophe came, the Fluminense might well have been within hearing distance of the awful uproar and, perhaps, to have felt the tidal-wave heaving of the sea and to have been within the radius of the rain of ashes and cinders. Barbadoes is only a little over one hundred miles from Martinique, and the Fluminense's course would take her in the general direction of that island.

The Henrik left Port au Prince, Hayti, on the same day the Fluminense left Barbadoes.

**AS SCIENCE VIEWS IT.**  
Prof. Williams of Yale Talks on the Disaster From a Geological Standpoint.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12.—Prof. Henry S. Williams, Silliman professor of geology at Yale, this afternoon in discussing the Martinique horror, said:

"The trouble at Martinique was undoubtedly of volcanic origin. It might have been suggested with earthquake energy, as the two sometimes occur together. The thunder and lightning which accompanied the eruption are not uncommon at such times. They were produced by the tension in the atmosphere."

"The volcanic explosions were due to water getting into the cavities in the earth and coming in contact with the heated rocks. These explosions are frequent in the vicinity of the sea or rivers. The ashes spoken of were really not ashes, but fragments of rock thrown out."

"How far down in the earth are these disturbances?" the professor was asked.

"At various depths. Usually they are pretty deep in the earth and may be several miles down. The matter that flows out after an explosion is not real fire, but molten matter. It is red hot and flows down the mountain like water and gives the impression of fire. Gases are emitted, and the fire produces the smoke which is often seen. The molten matter sets fire to anything in its course. The theory is that the matter in the interior of the earth is under very great pressure and this pressure keeps it from becoming molten. But as soon as it is thrown up, then it is molten matter."

"Earthquakes are produced by a sliding away of masses of rock and then there is a settling of the earth. At the Charleston earthquake the cracks in the earth were several miles long. The earth settled only a few inches."

**CHIEF PUFFS SMOKE AND FIRE.**  
Volcano in Mexico Showing Strong Indications of an Eruption.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, May 12.—The volcanic volcano shows strong indications of a great eruption, and the inhabitants living in the valley at its base are moving to a safe distance from the peak, from which smoke and puffs of flame have been belching for several days.

Mount Colima has been showing indications of renewed activity for several weeks and this threatening condition caused the work of constructing the extension of the Mexican Central Railroad to Manzanillo, passing near to the base of the mountain, to come temporarily. Before the catastrophe at St. Pierre, the people of the Colima district are very uneasy and it will take very little demonstration on the part of the volcano to produce a panic.

**TO BEHOLDEN WATER KAP.**  
From May 1891 there will be a greatly improved this spring on the Pacific coast of the New York Central's new, improved, and substantial bridge, so that it will be the world's largest.

**THE HUBBARD STORY.**  
The Hubbard story is the most interesting of the New York Central's new, improved, and substantial bridge, so that it will be the world's largest.

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## WE GIVE PROMPT AID.

### Congress Votes \$200,000 for Martinique Survivors.

#### DIXIE LOADING SUPPLIES HERE.

#### Other Ships to Take Away the Living if Necessary.

**Consul Ayme's Report That 50,000 Persons Are Homeless and Hungry Brings Immediate Response—President Roosevelt Takes Personal Charge of the Arrangements—His Message to Congress Asked for \$200,000 and That Amount May Be Increased to That Sum—Nine Votes in the House Against the Generous Grant—None in Senate.**

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Roosevelt's enthusiasm, to which was added the hearty cooperation of three members of his Cabinet, set the machinery of the Government humming to-day in providing measures for the relief of the stricken survivors of the Martinique catastrophe. From early this morning until after the close of the official business day, there were lively times at the White House and in certain bureaux of the Departments of the Treasury, War and the Navy. When the President and his busy subordinates finished their work they had the satisfaction of knowing that nothing within the province of the Administration had been left undone to further the work of humanity in the devastated island.

The French Ambassador, who called on President Roosevelt in the forenoon to deliver a message of thanks from the President of France for the sympathy expressed by this Government and to ask Mr. Roosevelt to assist in extending succor to the people of Martinique, learned that plans had already been set afoot to lend a strong hand in the work of relief. The direct result of the Ambassador's visit was the transmission of a message to Congress by President Roosevelt, asking that \$200,000 be appropriated for the purchase of relief supplies and the expense of their transportation and distribution. To this message Congress responded very promptly by authorizing the immediate expenditure of \$200,000, which will be increased, it is believed, if it does not prove sufficient for the purpose. The President's message follows:

**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**  
To the Senate and House of Representatives: "One of the greatest calamities in history has fallen upon our neighboring island of Martinique. The Consul of the United States at Guadeloupe has telegraphed from that island, under date of yesterday, that the disaster is complete; that the city of St. Pierre has ceased to exist, and that the American Consul and his family have perished. He is informed that 30,000 people have lost their lives, and that 50,000 are homeless and hungry; that there is urgent need of all kinds of provisions, and that the visit of vessels for the work of supply and rescue is imperatively required."

"The Government of France, while expressing their thanks for the marks of sympathy which have reached them from America, inform us that Fort de France and the entire island of Martinique are still threatened. They, therefore, request that, for the purpose of rescuing the people who are in such deadly peril and threatened with starvation, the Government of the United States may send, as soon as possible, the means of transporting them from the stricken island. The island of St. Vincent, and, perhaps, others in that region are also seriously menaced by the calamity which has taken so appalling a form in Martinique."

"I have directed the Departments of the Treasury, War and of the Navy to take such measures for the relief of these stricken peoples as lie within the executive discretion, and I earnestly request the consideration of the Congress for the generous consideration of the Congress. For this purpose I recommend that an appropriation of \$200,000 be made, to be immediately available."

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT.**  
WHITE HOUSE, Washington, May 12, 1902.

**CONGRESS ACTS PROMPTLY.**  
After the message was received in the House Mr. Hemenway (Rep.) introduced the bill for the relief of the survivors of the volcanic disaster in the French West Indies, with a substitute unanimously recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, increasing the appropriation from \$100,0